

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES for 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT:

MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky.
[Subject to the decision of a National Convention.]



THE FREE TRADER.

Ottawa, Ill., Friday, December 15, 1843.

Mr. RYAN arrived in this place yesterday afternoon from Lockport, and reports quite favorably as to the examinations being made by the agent of the bondholders. Gov. Davis is at Lockport. Gov. Ford is expected to be met by Mr. RYAN. We hope to see a proper manifestation made by our citizens on this the first visit of Gov. Ford to the north since his elevation to gubernatorial chair.

Wisconsin Insurance Company.

At length the call we made two weeks ago on the Chicago papers to speak out upon the subject of the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company, has brought out one of them—the Express—which, under date of Dec. 7, replies to our article in Mr. Brackett's very peculiar style. The sum and substance of this reply is as follows: The Express charges us with abuse towards all concerned in the institution; says in our call upon the Chicago papers to speak out we leave them in the dark as to what they shall say; affirms that there is no Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company located in Chicago and that it has never heard of such an institution; and, finally, says the whole matter was some time since taken in hand by the business men of Chicago, with whom he is willing to let it remain.

Now, with regard to the charge of abuse preferred against us, we have but few words to say. We said nothing in relation to Geo. Smith and James Christie but what we had from good authority and believe to be true, and we have yet to learn that truth spoken of men occupying the position they do, is abuse. But if what we said of those men is not true, why does the Express not say so? It was with the sole view of eliciting the truth that we made the call upon the Chicago papers.

But, says the Express, in our call upon the Chicago papers we left them in the dark as to what they shall say. Is this true? We called upon them to say whether the statements in our article were true or not; and we asked them to defend or condemn the institution. Was there here nothing to say? The Express, however, shall not lack for matter to talk about.

We are told by the Express that there is no Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company located in Chicago, and we are also told upon good authority that there is no such institution located in Milwaukee, whence its paper purports to be issued. It appears there is an office there, with a shingle over the door bearing the name of the institution, and a clerk is occasionally seen in attendance, but there is no business done, no insuring, no depositing, there are no funds there—nothing to show that there is the location of the institution. The officers do not reside there and they transact no business there. But the president of the institution (we believe the only real officer it has) resides in Chicago, and there all its business is done. Its paper is issued there, its discounting and dealing in exchanges are done there, and all its property, if it has any, is there. So we are informed. If our information is erroneous, will the Express correct us?

Smith, the president of the institution, keeps a broker's shop in Chicago. It goes, we believe in the name of Geo. Smith & Co. It is here the issues of the institution are redeemed, here are transacted all its business, and here must be all its assets, if it has any. Now, all the business done at this broker shop is done in the name of Geo. Smith & Co. All the loaning is done in the name of this firm, all securities for loans are taken in their name, and all deposits, if any are ever made, are made with them. In all transactions where there is no liability incurred, Geo. Smith & Co. only are concerned. Thus we see in the Chicago Democrat an immense amount of real estate offered for sale, all of which was taken in security for loans, but in the name of Geo. Smith & Co. No mention in any of these transactions is made of the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company. But wherever there is the least liability incurred, there all is Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company. Its certificates of deposits are issued in its name and are made redeemable by it alone, and all insuring is done in its name. Here nothing is said of Geo. Smith & Co. Now, if these statements are correct (and if they are not, we want the Express to correct us) we ask where, in the name of honesty, have the holders of the paper of this institution a single grain's security for the redemption of its paper? All the property in this broker shop at Chicago is of course owned by Geo. Smith & Co., and where is there any other property? Was there ever more consummate impudence than to ask the public to confide in such a concern?—But if there is anywhere any security (unknown to us) for the redemption of this paper, will the Express have the goodness to tell us where it is?

On one point more we want information from the Express. Who is James Christie? Was the account we gave of him two weeks ago correct? Does not every body in Chicago believe that he is not worth five hundred dollars; that he has never deposited with the W. M. & F. I. Co. a single shilling; and that every one of those certificates of deposit bears on its face a lie?

Is the Express now in the dark as to what we want the Chicago papers to say?

An exchange mentions a pump, the water from which has the extraordinary faculty of converting a quart of milk into three pints.

Texas Affairs.

There has of late been an immense deal of talk in the newspapers about Texas, and all sorts of strange fables of war and bloodshed have been conjured up for the purpose of making the people of the United States believe that this is the all-important topic of the day. It has been gravely asserted that Great Britain has matured such designs upon the infant republic, as involve, not only the tranquility, but the very existence itself of this great and glorious Union. British agents, we have been told, have positively offered a loan for the purpose of liberating the slaves in the republic; we have also been told that the British government has claimed as the property of certain of her subjects, twenty or thirty millions of acres of land in Western Texas, accompanied, in case the claim was not acknowledged, with a positive threat of coercion; and, finally, to cap the climax, we are told that our charge d'affaires to Texas, Gen. Murphy, has discovered a most treacherous correspondence between the British agents and the government of Texas, disclosing the astounding fact that Gen. Houston is about to convey the young republic—people and all—to the government of Great Britain, and as a consideration he is to have the appointment of governor general for life! Now all these stories, there is every reason to believe, are the mere creations of a heated imagination. We have now before us the New Orleans Tropic of the 23d ult., which, in a long article, gives the origin of these stories, and shows them to be without the least foundation in all their essential particulars.

The origin of the report relative to the offer of a loan by the British government to liberate the slaves in Texas is thus given by the Tropic: Some speculators in Texas, ever on the qui vive for some means of advancing their own interests, asked Capt. Elliot, the British charge d'affaires, what aid could be obtained from the British government in abolishing by purchase, slavery in Texas. The reply, in substance, was that the British government would not consent to interfere in the affair, but that, if it was the desire of the people of Texas to abolish slavery by the means proposed, it was possible that a loan from British capitalists might be secured. Upon the frail foundation of this unofficial and informal conversation is built the declaration that the agents of Great Britain are endeavoring by direct means to abolish slavery in Texas!

The report in relation to the claim, by the British government, in behalf of certain subjects, of land in western Texas, with the threat accompanying it, appears by the Tropic, has an equally frail foundation. The fiction had its origin in the following simple facts. Certain British speculators forwarded to a merchant in Galveston—whose name the Tropic will furnish, if required—some old Empresario claims, with directions to ascertain their validity. This agent applied to Capt. Elliot, who took proper steps to ascertain from the Texan government whether the claims would be recognized. The reply was positively in the negative, and it can be established that the agent for the British claimants has since given it as his opinion, after considering all the circumstances of the case, that the claims were not worth a groat, and so the matter rests.

And the report about the treasonable correspondence said to have been discovered by Gen. Murphy, appears to be of a piece with the rest. The Tropic speaks of it thus: "Discovered by Gen. Murphy! The documents which he has forwarded to Washington, and which, it is insinuated, are to stand half a dozen nations, were obtained by him with the consent and concurrence of the Texan government; and it is to be supposed that papers thus obtained furnish proof of treason on the part of the highest functionaries of Texas! Really, it ought to be imagined, once and a while, that there is some limit to human credulity. We know the nature of the documents, and are prepared to show, even now, that they are comfortably harmless, but prefer waiting until Tylerism fairly 'shows its hand.'"

A Galboun paper has been started in New York City, entitled "The Daily Gazette"—T. P. Kettell, editor. Mr. K., the Post says, is the author of the able money articles in the New York Herald, which have been much copied by other papers, and gave that paper a circulation in quarters where it would not otherwise have been received. He now writes no more for the Herald.

James H. Baldwin, where are you?—Hard, indeed, must be the heart of Mr. James H. Baldwin if he can resist the following tender appeal, which we find in the Independence (Mo.) Express:

To James H. Baldwin.—Should this meet your eye, you will know it is from your disconsolate wife, who, together with your dear infant child, very much need the aid and society of their husband and father. If you (anywhere) yet live and love, pray write, addressed to Warrensburg, Mo., and to your unfortunate wife.

JANE BALDWIN.

The infant daughter of the queen of Portugal is to be baptized Donna Maria Anna Fernanda Leopoldina Michaela Rafaela Gabriella Carolina Antonia Julia Victoria Praxedes Gonzaga de Braganza Bourbon Saxe Coburg Gotha.—Erech.

"Ompomponosac and Michimackinack!" is the exclamation of the Memphis Eagle—while the Picayune observes, "If all this don't kill that baby it must have an awful constitution."

Females in New York City.—Willis, writing to the National Intelligencer says: "The female dynasty is gaining ground. I mentioned in a previous letter that a Ladies' Oyster Shop was opened in New York, and a Ladies' Reading Room projected. The latter is since organized and about going into operation, and meantime another masculine privilege has gone over to the ladies. A Club Bowling Alley has been established in Broadway, near Franklin street, most luxurious in all its appointments—carpets, ottomans, dressing-rooms, &c. The families subscribing are of the most fashionable cliques, and no male foot is suffered to enter this gynæceum. The pews being set up by girls and the attendance exclusively feminine.—The luxuries remaining to our sex up to the present time are fencing and boxing—the usurpations of which are probably under consideration. The fashions you would suppose would scarcely gain by masculinizing, but the ladies are wearing broadcloth coats for a beginning. There is another article of male

attire which they have long been said to wear occasionally, but I am incredulous. Seeing would be believing."

American Pork.—The London Farmer's Journal says: "We declare, and stake our reputation on the assertion, for we speak from personal experience obtained in almost every state in the Union, that finer meat than the American Indian corn fed pork cannot be found."

More Sensitive Train Meters.—Two children, the papers say, have been born in Lexington, Ind., with the breast bone united the whole length.

Judges in Arkansas.—The Arkansas judges appear, by their own account, to have a hard time of it. The following is from the late charge of the Hon. John Field, judge of the sixth judicial district, to the grand jury of Hampstead county:

In some parts of Arkansas it is really dangerous for a judge to protect his station from insult, or assert his authority. If what he does or says is not exactly agreeable to the taste of some, he is in danger of assassination. One or two prosecuting attorneys in the northern part of the state have been waylaid and murdered for doing their duty. In another part the judge was barred out of the court house by the populace, and his life put in danger merely because he wished to hold his court as the law directed. Another judge was near being attacked while on his bench, for exercising his authority in keeping silence in the court house during business hours. Another judge was forced by an armed ruffian to leave the bench and drink with him, and this whilst his court was in session.

Leet.—We learn from the Juliet Signal of the 6th, that Mr. Lyman Hawley, a highly respectable citizen residing 3 or 4 miles north of that place, and who was subject to attacks which deprived him temporarily of the use of his faculties, went out from his father's house recently with a view to cover some potatoes in the field, and it is thought, with some idea of going to Juliet, and has not since been heard of. As the night following the day he left was excessively cold—so cold, indeed that no man could endure it without constant exercise—it is considered beyond doubt that he has perished.

Plagiarism.—It is charged in some of the New York papers, and by Mr. Kendall, that much of Captain Marryat's new work, called "M. Violet," has been stolen from Kendall's Sketches, as published in the New Orleans Picayune. Mr. K. is about to publish a card upon the subject.

Clerical Laddulness.—In a petition presented by Mr. Hume, to the British parliament, among many other allegations against the established church there is the following: "That the petitioner has good reason to believe that very few of them make their own sermons, but buy them ready made of their London agents. That your petitioner could name a lady, a dissenter, who employs all her leisure hours in composing sermons for the clergy, for which she gains half a guinea each, and gives the produce to the London Missionary Society."

A rolling stone gathers no moss.—The editor of the Columbia (Pa.) Spy considers this a very doubtful adage. He says he has just seen in an exchange the marriage of Peleg Raulingston to Ophelia Moss.

Fascinating but dangerous Visitors.—The Arkansas Gazette, published in the village of Arkansas, in the state of that name, relates the following anecdote. It seems to bear witness to the power of fascination, or mesmerizing, in snakes, though, in their case, as in that of other professors, it continues to be disputed by some. The Arkansas Gazette says:

A few days since a fine large rattlesnake made his appearance in the poultry yard at the race track, near this place. The turkeys and chickens surrounded the gentleman, who was lying upon a sand heap, adorned with a rich variety of colors. The turkeys were crying quits, the chickens were mute; but so intent were they that they did not move for the person who ran to kill him, but remained until he was shot, when the charm was broken. Two days after, his mate was killed near the same place in the yard. The one measured five feet three inches, and had fourteen rattles and a button; the other had 11 rattles and a button.

Churning Butter.—Every good housewife knows that, at times, for some peculiar causes, (most generally extra sourness or bitterness of the cream) much difficulty is experienced in making the cream into butter. A lady writer in the Indiana Farmer recommends the following course in such cases:

I wish to inform my sister butter makers of the means I used, which so successfully removed the difficulty. I churned, perhaps, three hours to no purpose, and then tried to think of something I had read in the Indiana Farmer, or some other periodical. I could not remember precisely, but I recollected the reason stated was the cream being too sour. I then thought of soda, (pearlash, I presume, would do as well,) and dissolved a large tea-spoonful in a pint of warm water, and, as I poured it in, churning at the same time, it changed in a moment, and gradually formed into a beautiful lump of solid sweet butter.

The American Bottom.—Late examinations, it is said, show that the Missouri river has worn away, at its mouth, during the last year, about 200 yards of the bank of the Mississippi on the Illinois side. There are remaining only about 1000 yards between the shore and the low lands, ravines, &c., connected with Long Lake, in this state. When the river is high, water now finds its way from the Mississippi into the lake, and, unless something is done to protect the bank, the American Bottom will be inundated, and immense injury done both to the citizens of our own state and Missouri. Congress should attend to this.

What Next?—The New York Sun says there is now in the American Museum exhibition room a little machine, worked by a dog, making stockings at the rate of six dozen per day! The excellence of the hose made by this machine, and the economy by which it may be managed, defies all competition. Hitherto the Europeans have been able to manufacture hosiery far cheaper than we could, but now we can compete with them successfully. The invention of this rotary knitting machine was perfected last winter by a young man named French, of Cabotville, Mass. It is a remarkable contrivance.

The New Orleans Picayune tells of a chap who went to bed a gentleman, and got up a little better. Save us from such beds, say we.

A Slippery Trick.—It is said the receiver of public moneys at Mineral Point, Wisconsin, has become so disgusted with that democratic country, that he has gone off to Canada, or some unknown parts, but forgot to leave behind him the government treasure in his possession.

Mutton.—The New Orleans Tropic says the motto of every whig should be, "Satisfied, but not dismayed;" and the Baltimore Republican, bearing in mind the fables of 1840, says every democrat's motto should be, "Cheated, but not defeated."

Apparatus.—A contemporary notes it as a remarkable fact that every animal, when dressed in human apparel, resembles mankind very strikingly in features. Put a cock, bonnet, and spectacles on a pig, says he, and it looks like an old woman of fifty. A bull dressed in an overcoat would resemble a lawyer. The few ribbons round a cat, put a fan in its paw, and a boarding school miss is represented. A cockerel in uniform is a general to the life. The features of a tiger call to mind those of a sailor. A hedgehog looks like a miser. Dress a monkey in a frock coat, cut off his tail, trim his whiskers, and you have a Broadway dandy. Jackasses resemble a good many people.

Lowell.—The population of the city of Lowell, Mass., is 25,000, of whom 15,000 are females. Six thousand of them are their own mistresses—bright eyed, modest, healthy, and happy looking women—girls who labor diligently and faithfully for their own maintenance, and are able to earn, one week with another through the year, \$1.75 per week, clear of board! It is a remarkable fact that among this population of 25,000 souls, ten thousand of them are females who require no help, no guardianship, no looking after! They are people of character and good habits, who earn their own living, are able to lay up, one year with another, from fifty to seventy-five dollars each, upon an average; some doing a great deal more than that. So says Brother Jonathan.

A late number of the Shawneetown Gazette, in the course of an article on the subject of the late canal loan says, that an article in the State Register of November the 2, appeared to hint at a called session. We have seen the same charge in the Charleston Courier, a whig paper. The article alluded to was not designed for any such purpose. We simply stated that legislative action would be necessary as we understood it, in order to carry out the negotiation of the commissioners, (Messrs. Oakley and Ryan,) but we did not mean that immediate legislation would be necessary. At its regular session, the legislature will take up and determine what is proper to be done on the subject.—State Register.

Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Co.—We have heard a good deal of remark about the number of bills of this institution which are in circulation in this vicinity. They may be safe, but more probably they are not. We would warn the farmers against the whole shipplaster tribe. There is no lack of specie, and why should our farmers incur any risk by receiving rags of any sort, and worst of all, the rags of an institution like that of the Wisconsin Fire and Marine Insurance Company?—Springfield Times.

Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company.—The Ottawa Free Trader is out against the issues of this denomination, and to our view he makes out a pretty clear case, that the time for a 'wild cat' crash is near at hand. The 'Trader' occupies over a column in giving the reasons for the opinion which he advances, and they are such as can leave but little or no doubt that the day is not distant when holders of Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company shipplasters will find that there are no 'visible means' to redeem them. We presume this 'word to the wise' will be sufficient.—Peoria Press.

The Rev. Sidney Smith, of London, author of the petition to Congress, praying that Pennsylvania might be made to toe the mark in the paying line, has appeared again in print, in consequence of the strictures of the American press on his petition. We quote the following:

"Among the discussions to which the moral intricacies of this insolvent people have given birth, they have arrogated to themselves the right of sitting in judgment upon the property of their creditors—of deciding who among them is rich, and who poor—and who are proper subjects of compassionate payment; but in the name of Mercury, the great god of thieves, did any ever hear of debtors alleging the wealth of the lender as a reason for eluding the payment of the loan? Is the stock exchange a place for the table of the money lenders? or is it a school of moralists, who may amerce the rich, exalt the poor, and correct the inequalities of fortune? Is Biddle an instrument in the hands of Providence to exalt the humble, and send the rich empty away! Does American Providence work with such instruments as Biddle.

The following speaks for itself: 'I never met a Pennsylvanian at a London dinner without a disposition to seize and divide him—to allow his beaver to one sufferer and his coat to another—to appropriate his pocket handkerchief to the orphan, and comfort the widow with his silver watch. Broadway rings, and the London Guide which he always carries in his pockets. How such a man can set himself down at an English table without feeling that he owes two or three pounds to every man in the company,

I am at a loss to conceive; he has no more right to eat with honest men than a leper has to eat with clean men. If he has a particle of honor in his composition, he should shut himself up, and say, 'I cannot mingle with you—I belong to a degraded people—I must hide myself—I am a plunderer from Pennsylvania!'"

Again the Rev. gentleman says: "The warlike power of every country depends upon their Three per Cents. If Caesar were to reappear on earth, West-hall's List would be more important than his Commentaries: Rothschild would open and shut the Temple of Janus; Thomas Baring, or Bates, would command the Tenth Legion, and the soldiers would march to battle with loud cries of Scrip and Omnium Reduced. Consuls and Caesar! Now, the Americans have cut themselves off from all resources of credit. Having been as dishonest as they can be, they are prevented from being as foolish as they wish to be. In the whole habitable globe they cannot borrow a guinea, and they cannot draw the sword, because they have not money to buy it."

Frank.—The Shawneetown (Illinois) Republican of the 25th ult., says: "We were in the bank last week when a clerk from the house of Anson, broker in St. Louis, presented \$2,000 of the Shawneetown bank paper for the dividend and certificates. The teller of the bank discovered that a number of the bills were torn and mutilated, the ends of some cut off, the tops and vignette of others, and centres and signatures of others. These pieces were carefully preserved and plastered together with gum-arabic, and rubbed over with St. Louis street mud, to give them an antique appearance. Thus out of every eighty of the ten and twenty dollar bills an additional twenty was gained. The cashier detecting the fraud, very promptly refused to receive them."

We mention these facts to put the public on their guard, as on a former occasion this same clerk (Woodward,) from the same house palmed off on the Bank, as an experiment, some three or four hundred dollars of these mutilated bills, which were politely presented to him on the last visit spoken of, when he was constrained to take them back.

We shrewdly suspect these bills were mutilated at that shaving shop. We hope the citizens of St. Louis will look well to the gentleman until they explain fully.

Look to your Small Notes. Yesterday, Mr. Presbury, of the Exchange Office, Main street, showed us a very ingenious manner of cheating the unwary and unsuspecting. It consists in cutting off the ends of the one dollar Indiana notes, and pasting on the one end of a two dollar note, thus converting the one into a two. The deception is easily detected on examination, but in the hurry of business, any person might overlook it; as an evidence of this fact, Mr. P., himself, took one without discovering the deception. We learn from Mr. P. that a large number of these altered notes are presented at their counter every day. It would be well for every one to be on his guard.—Mo. Republican.

An Important Discovery.—A means of instantly stopping a horse when he runs away has been discovered in France. It is simple. A sudden transition from light to total darkness, is the principle. It is contrived by means of a spring connected with the reins, to cover the horses eyes. This was done in an instant when the animals were at the top of their speed, and the result was their instantaneous stoppage, for the light being suddenly excluded, horses no more rush forward, says the discoverer, without seeing their way, than would a man afflicted with blindness.

Robbers found in the Woods.—Some persons who were on a gunning expedition, near Trenton, New Jersey, lately, discovered a large pile of brush and leaves, which prompted them to make further investigation, when they found it to be a quantity of store goods, consisting of cloths, &c., nicely packed away, but considerably injured by the late rains. At night, the robbers came out of their hiding place, kindled a fire near the pile of goods, and commenced preparing an evening meal, when they were arrested by a party of constables secreted near. They were the villains who broke open the store of Messrs. Parsons & Harpers, in Morrisville, Pa., a few weeks since.—W. Mo. Republican.

Large Wolf &c.—An unusually large wolf was killed recently on the farm of Mr. Hewes, in Will county on the Wash-burn road, about thirty miles from this city. He had destroyed no less than ten sheep belonging to Mr. Hewes, when poison was spread over the carcass of one, he devoured it, was tracked the next morning to a marsh, and found in it dead. He proved to be a gray wolf.—Chicago Express.

A Temperance Bank Bill.—A correspondent of a Boston paper says—"A short time since I received a five dollar bill on the Falmouth Bank, having the following indorsement on the back of it:—

"Cursed in this world and that to come, Is he who passes me for rum." The bill was issued twenty-three years ago, and has doubtless filled many a throat

with the 'critter.' Perhaps my own has been filled by it; but it will be so no more. I passed the said note in payment for my winter's stock of wood."

Curious Merman.

An English paper contains the following curious discourse, said to have been lately delivered by a Methodist preacher at Oxford:

"I am not one of your fashionable, fine spoken, meal-mouthed preachers, I tell you the plain truth.—What are your pastimes? Cards and dice, fiddling and dancing, guzzling and gutting! Can you be saved by dice? No! Will the four knaves give you a passport to heaven? No! Can you fiddle yourselves into a good berth among the sheep? No! You will dance yourselves to damnation among the goats! You may guzzle wine here, but you'll want a drop of water to cool your tongue hereafter! Will the prophets say—'Come here, gamester, and teach us the long odds!' 'Tis odds if they do! Will the martyrs rant and swear, and shuffle and cut with you? No! the martyrs are no shufflers. You will be cut in a way you little expect. Lucifer will come with his reapers and his sickles and forks, and you will be cut down and bound, and pitched, and carted, and housed in hell! I will not oil my lips with lies to please you! I tell you the plain truth. Ammon and Mammon and Moloch are making Bethorah hot for you! Profane wretches! I have heard you wrangle and brawl, and tell one another before me, 'I'll see you d—d first!' But, I tell you, the day will come, when you will pray to Beelzebub to escape his clutches. And what will be his answer! 'I'll see you d—d first!'"

State Bank of Indiana.

The Lawrenceburg (la.) Beacon cautions the public in regard to this bank. The editor, Col. Dunn, says "it is on the eve of a general burst up"—that it is "unsound, rotten and corrupt—ay, even to the core;" and he tells his readers that he speaks from his own personal knowledge of its condition. The Cincinnati Enquirer of a late date republishes the remarks of the Beacon and thinks they should attract the attention of the public. We are, of course, unable to say whether the opinions of those papers are well grounded, but we do know that the constitutional coin is "the best turrency in the world."—Peoria Press.

Commercial.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.

Our market to-day presents an unusual degree of activity. Wheat has had an upward tendency since our last. It brings today from 64 to 68 cents. There are many buyers in market, though there are but few that offer the latter price. The quantity of Pork that has arrived in this city during the week past has been immense. From \$1.50 to \$3.00 is paid. The latter price is freely given for prime, and we have known a trifle more, in some cases, to be paid for an extra lot. Other articles we quote as follows: Flour, \$3.30; beef, \$1.50 to \$2.25; corn, 37½ to 40 cents; oats, 26; flax seed, 87½; butter from 15 to 17 cents.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED.—On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. D. NEWTON, JOSEPH HISS, senior editor of this paper, to Miss LUCY S. CORSON, of this place.

TAX OF 1843.

NOTICE is hereby given to the taxable inhabitants of the undermentioned precincts of La Salle county, that I will attend at the several places herein mentioned for the purpose of receiving the Taxes due the State and County for the year A. D. 1843, viz:

In Ottawa precinct, at my office in Ottawa on Saturday the 30th day of December, 1843.
In Dayton precinct, at the post office in Dayton on Monday the 1st day of January, 1844.
In South Ottawa precinct, at the house of Sylvanus Crook, on Saturday the 2nd of January.
In Brookfield precinct, at the house of Angus McMillan on Wednesday the 3rd day of January.
In Grafton precinct, at the house of Lovell Kimball, on Friday the 5th day of January.
In Utica precinct, at the house of Simon Crozier on Monday the 8th day of January.
In Western precinct, at the house of A. Moon in the town of La Salle on Tuesday the 9th, and at the National Hotel (the election house of said precinct) on the 10th day of January.
In Vermilion precinct, at the house of N. M. Letts, on Thursday the 11th, and at the house of Asa Holdridge on the 12th days of January.
In North Vermilion Precinct, at the house of L. W. Dimick, on the 13th day of January.

WILLIAM REDDICK.

Collector La Salle County.

Those owing Taxes for 1842 or any previous year are requested to make immediate payment. County orders and Auditor's warrants at all times received.

I will notify the remaining precincts in due season.
Ottawa, Dec. 15, 1843.

WILLIAM REDDICK.

Cheap for Cash or Winter Wheat.

THE subscriber will sell on the most reasonable terms, for cash or good winter wheat, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, French Merinos, French Bombazines, &c. &c., as also, any other article in his line of business. Call and see and examine for yourselves.

JOHN SHULER.

Ottawa, August 25, 1843. 10-11.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between T. L. Dickey and J. M. Crothers, in the practice of law, is this day dissolved. The books, accounts and notes are transferred to T. L. Dickey, to whom payments may be made.

T. L. DICKEY.

J. M. CROTHERS.

Ottawa, Dec. 1, 1843.

50 DOZ. Washburn's Shovels and Spades for sale by Sept. 29-11 CUSHMAN & GRIDLEY.

CASH Paid for Pork.—The subscribers will pay cash for pork slaughtered or on foot. CUSHMAN & GRIDLEY. Dec. 15, 1843.